

WEBSTER, DANIEL

DRAWER 10C

CONTEMPORARIES

71 2017 OCT 03 2017



Abraham Lincoln's Contemporaries

Daniel Webster

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Department of State.

Washington, February 27th 1851.

Honorable Jesse D. Bright,

United States Senate.

Sir,

S. Butterfield, Esquire, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has referred to this Department, for a proper reply, the enclosed letter from S. H. Cook, Esq.

Mr. Cook alleges that "the State of Georgia granted to Jeremiah Cox certain Lands which afterwards fell within the State of Alabama and were sold by the Gen^l. Government, in 1815 Congress appropriated fifteen thousand Dollars to quiet the claimants, which was accepted by some and refused by William Armstrong who held five thousand acres under said Cox." —

A careful examination has been made of the Records of the "Cajoo Grants," so called, deposited in this Department, but without finding

finding any evidence of transactions, as between
- Jermiah Cox, and William Armstrong. But,
among the Records referred to, there appears an
Indenture made on the 15th March, 1815, between
William Armstrong, of Hawkins County, in the
State of Tennessee, and the United States of America,
" which "witnesseth, that the said party of the first
" part, in conformity to the provisions of the act afore-
" said (March 31st 1814) and subject to the condi-
" tions mentioned in said act, and to take effect on
" indemnification being made conformably to the
" provisions of said act, and in consideration of one
" dollar paid to the said party of the first part, by
" the said United States, the receipt whereof is hereby
" acknowledged, has remised, released, and forever
" quit claimed, and by these presents does remise,
" release, and forever quit claim to the said
" United States, all the right and claim of the said
" party of the first part, in and to all that piece
" or parcel of land hereinafter mentioned x x x

" continuing

" containing 5000 five thousand acres in the Ten-
" nessee Company's purchase of lands in the
" Mississippi Territory, which sd 5000 five
" thousands acres the said ^{of the first part} party claims under
" and by virtue of certain deeds of conveyance,
" signed, sealed and executed by a certain
" Jachariah Cox, one of the original grantees
" of the Tennessee Company, who derived his
" title from the sd State of Georgia, by virtue
" of the act aforesaid by which sd deeds the sd
" Jachariah Cox granted, bargained & sold, the
" sd five thousand 5000 acres of land unto a
" certain Fox, who duly assigned all his
" right, title, and claim thereto, to a certain
" Canada, who also ^{duly} assigned the same to the
" sd party of the first part which sd deeds
" have been duly recorded in the office of the
" department of State of the U. States, agreeably
" to the Act of the 3^d March 1803 as by reference
" thereto will more fully appear."

Thos

This Indenture is signed by "Wm Armstrong
by his Attorney Clinton Armstrong," and is wit-
nessed by Richard Hallack.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

274.28-~~denies~~ D and Walter
at a letter

Wm Armstrong is Wm

I am sure you will find the same in
the same place

DANIEL WEBSTER.

An Interesting Visit to the Great Expounder.

Mr. H. W. Raymond contributes to the November *Scribner* the first of several papers of extracts from note-books kept by his father, Henry J. Raymond, the journalist. We quote the following paragraphs, showing Webster in some of his most characteristic moods: "January, 1848.—During this month, I made my first visit to Washington. While there, Mr. Webster made an argument before the Supreme Court in a case involving the merits of the rebellion in Rhode Island, in 1842. I reported that argument, and on the 30th (Friday) I called at Mr. Webster's house to read to him the report of it which I had prepared. The more I see him, the more profoundly does he impress me with his greatness—a greatness which is intrinsic and truly majestic, which derives no addition from external circumstances, and which is quite as impressive to the valet as to one who sees the subject of it only on holiday occasions.

"Mr. Webster expressed great satisfaction at my report, and seemed especially anxious to have the argument clearly set forth. As I read over to him the successive points, to every one which seemed peculiarly clear he would exclaim, 'Good,' 'That's true,' 'That's it,' etc., etc., apparently forgetting that the argument was his own, and applauding the performance of some other person. After the report was finished, I expressed my great admiration of its iron logic, and remarked that I thought it very timely, and well calculated to correct notions which are doing great mischief at the present time. He said he trusted it would be of service in that respect, and regretted the small attention which public men, legislators, etc., usually devote to discussion of those fundamental principles of government. I ventured to express a hope that he would give the world a philosophical history of Washington's administration, upon which I had been told he had been engaged, because I thought it would be desirable for his own fame, and would, moreover, set up a landmark for future ages.

"Mr. Webster said he had contemplated such a work; he had marked out its plan; resolved to make three volumes of it; divided it into chapters; written a portion of it, and made a very copious collection of materials for the whole work. He stated quite in detail the outline of his plan—saying that he desired neither to make it a mere narration like Hume, nor a mere biography like Rapin, but to combine the two and make the whole as vivid and graphic as possible. The persons whom Washington grouped around him in council seemed to command his special admiration, and he expressed a great desire to paint the scenes presented by their councils with more warmth than belonged (in his opinion) to his temperament.

"At a very early period of his life, he said, he began to think the exposition of the constitution his special field, his 'mission,' and the little that he knew, he added, was in that direction. He had of necessity studied the life and character of Washington very closely, and it was a character which would bear study-

ing. We often hear, especially at the present time, of men who, though not wise themselves, have the tact to choose wise counselors. Many speak so of Washington. But the distinction was not just. All history, he said, shows that no weak Prince will choose wise counselors; he does not want to be surrounded by men superior to himself; he would feel himself dwarfed by their presence. Mr. Tyler had been unjustly dealt with in this respect. For a time he was very willing to trust public affairs with his Secretary, scarcely interfering with them at all. The whole Ashburton negotiation—"the little affair with Lord Ashburton," as Mr. Webster styled it—he confided entirely to Mr. Webster; and so with the Rhode Island troubles. Mr. Webster was surprised at this, but he said Mr. Tyler promised to be a much better President than the public expected. Until Mr. Clay's 'acrimonious violence' drove him into the ranks of the opposition, Mr. Tyler conducted affairs with dignity and ability. But he had not been in office a month when Mr. Clay insisted upon an answer to the question whether Mr. Tyler intended to run for a second term. And he pressed it so pertinaciously and with so much violence that Mr. Tyler said one day, jocularly, 'Mr. Clay, I have been so much annoyed by this that I believe I shall send for Mr. Southard—President of the Senate—and resign at once.' This convinced Mr. Clay that Mr. Tyler would stand again, and from that time he denounced him and drove him into the opposition, thus blasting all the fruits of the Whig victory of 1840. He would have had the same difficulty with Gen. Harrison, had he lived.

"I spoke of Mr. Clay's pressing for a renomination now, and expressed surprise. Mr. Webster said J. Q. Adams some years ago remarked that 'Mr. Clay would be a candidate so long as he should receive a nomination from a majority of the people in the town of Lexington'—and he believed it would prove true. The mere pleasure of being talked of as a candidate, he said, was a positive gratification which became necessary to many men, and grew stronger with their age. After all, said he, what will Mr. Clay leave for future ages? His speeches contain nothing of permanent value—all relating to temporary topics, and never discussing fundamental principles. He is not an instructed statesman—he knows nothing of the matters in that paper we have talked about; and for what, said he, will he be remembered? For his brilliant, effective, popular eloquence, I suggested. Yes, said he, but how much has that availed Patrick Henry? It is ephemeral, traditional, of little value to any one. Mr. Clay, he thought, had always kept the Whig party subservient to his personal ambition, and seemed still disposed to do so. Mr. Webster talked in this strain for some time, and with great freedom and earnestness.

"He asked if I had heard Atty. Gen. Clifford in reply to his Rhode Island argument. I told him only in part. He said that Mr. Clifford remarked that Mr. Webster's premises were undeniable, and he could not see any flaw in his logic; but there must be some fallacy in it, because it led to conclusions which he could not admit! This, Mr. Webster said, was like Jefferson, who told him

once that in very early life he resolved to have nothing to say to John Marshall, for he would always get him to admit certain positions (which he could not question) and then he would lead him to conclusions which he would not believe, and which he could not avoid! This, he said, was characteristic of Jefferson, who has no reasoning faculty, but who knew exactly how to touch the popular feeling, and was entirely unscrupulous in exercising that skill.

"Mr. Webster talked very freely for an hour and said he intended to speak in the Senate on the war question, and desired that I should report it. He said he should not speak upon the question until the close of the debate. I said he seemed not to share the fears which other Senators had expressed, that if they should not speak soon the subject would be exhausted! You know, said Mr. Webster, we farmers have a fashion of going over a field for the gleanings after the harvest. Yes, said I, and some could find more there than others could at first. Mr. Webster said he did not wish to speak if the rumors of a treaty

then current should prove to be well founded. He had no idea of having it thus upset. I asked him if he did not look forward with apprehension to the issue of the war, and the absorption of all Mexico. He said he did; that the future was entirely overcast, and it was very difficult to see any way of safety. But, he added, he was not disposed to sit down in perfect despair as Mr. Calhoun had done, and say that he could see no future for his country. Even if annexation of all Mexico should take place, and a dissolution of our Union should be the result, still, said he, we of the North are on the safe side. We have the wealth, the numbers, the commerce, the enterprise. All the best elements of national power are on our side; we are the strongest portion, and in the event of dissolution we must still constitute the great nation of the continent. We had, therefore, less to fear from this crisis than other portions of the country. I said that few public men were willing to look the matter thus boldly in the face. He said he never alluded to it publicly, but these were the views he took of it in his private reflections upon the subject.

"In course of the conversation concerning the notions prevalent in regard to popular liberty, I said that the time seemed distant when men in this country should be governed by cool reason and judgment instead of passion and prejudice. He said yes—that the prospect was discouraging, because events were constantly occurring to turn the tide, even when it seemed to be setting well. Under Mr. Adams things went on pretty well. Then came Jacksonism, which threw the whole country into the boiling caldron of passion and excitement. Then under Mr. Van Buren the tone of public feeling, especially the spirit that prevailed at Washington, greatly improved, and continued to do so until Mr. Clay, by his acrimonious course toward Mr. Tyler, again threw everything into confusion, and now we were in a condition certainly unpromising enough.

"My interview with Mr. Webster lasted an hour or more, and he talked very freely—with great dignity and deliberation, yet as socially and easily as if with an old friend. There was about him nothing of the hauteur usually ascribed to him; yet he never forgot, although he did not seem to remember, his character and fame."

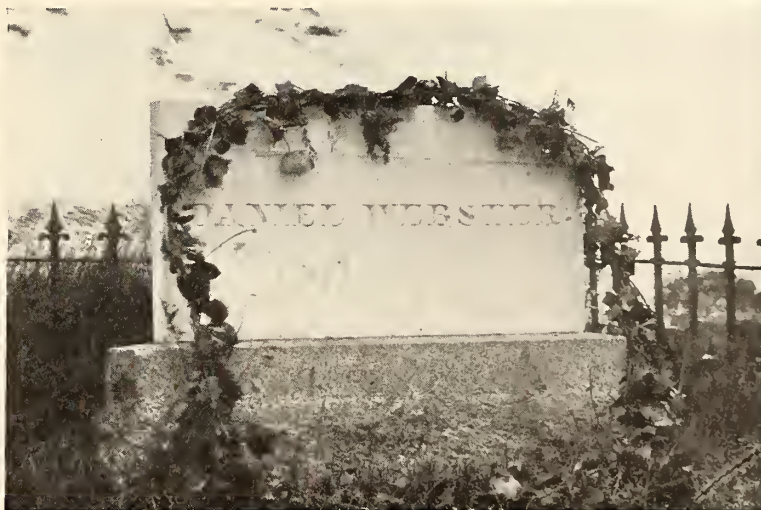
Breaking the spell about thee wound
Like the green withes that Samson bound;
Redeeming in one effort grand,
Thyself and thy imperiled land.

Ah, cruel fate, that closed to thee,
O sleeper by the Northern sea,
The gates of opportunity!
God fills the gaps of human need,
Each crisis brings its word and deed.
Wise men and strong we did not lack,
But still, with memory turning back,
In the dark hours we thought of thee,
And thy lone grave beside the sea."

Uncle Tom rose to his feet.

"Come, let us go and see that 'lone grave'," he said.

He led the way past the great barn, with its double line of just such noble stock as Webster loved, and on, across the farm, to where, half a mile away, upon the crest of Burial Hill, stood the old Colonial burying-ground. There were buried the Winslows of Colonial days; there was the grave of Peregrine White, first child of the *Mayflower* pilgrims; and there, within



THE GRAVE OF WEBSTER.

"Just '*Daniel Webster*'—that 's all."

the Webster plot, the children looked upon the modest marble slab which marks the statesman's grave.

"Simple enough, is n't it?" said Roger. "Just '*Daniel Webster*'—that 's all."



ON THE ROAD TO MARSHFIELD.

The oldest meeting-house in New England (Hingham, Mass.).

"Seems to me so great a man as Webster ought to have more of a monument," was Jack's critical comment.

"I don't know," mused Bert. "Somehow you get nearer to a man just as he was by such a simple thing as that; don't you think so, Uncle Tom? That name tells it all. You know who Daniel Webster was. What more do you need? Really, don't you know, to me it seems grander than all those long-winded inscriptions on the Adams tablets at Quincy."

Jack was still unconvinced.

"If you're big enough to be remembered, you're worth saying something about," he insisted.

And Uncle Tom said: "I like to have you see and study these memorials of departed greatness, boys and girls. I think I'm on Bert's side of the argument, however. For, after all, a man's life-work is his best monument. What he does for the world and his fellow-men will last longer than granite or bronze. Some of the biggest monuments have been built above the smallest memories. To my thinking, Daniel Webster, as Bert says, needs no other memorial than this modest stone. He has built him-



WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE

Ms. A. 1. 280

Webster, Whose Statesmanship Preserved the Union

Mr. Fuess Writes a Thorough-Going Biography
Of the "God-Like Daniel"—Mr. Adams, a
Dramatic Sketch

DANIEL WEBSTER. By Claude Moore Fuess. Vol. I, 398 pp.; Vol. II, 465 pp. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$10.

THE GODLIKE DANIEL. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. 436 pp. New York: Sears Publishing Company. \$5.

By CHARLES WILLISTHOMPSON

DANIEL WEBSTER amended the Constitution by a speech. By it he turned a confederacy of allied States into a single nation. By another speech he averted civil war between North and South, at a time when the South would probably have been victorious. These are his two major achievements, but there are others only less great, such as the argument before the Supreme Court by which he curbed the rival sovereignties of the jangling States. This record is unapproached in American history and not easily matched in all history.

The two speeches in the Senate were the Reply to Hayne, in 1830, and the Seventh-of-March Speech, in 1850. Of the latter Mr. Adams truly says that it is the only American speech that takes its title from its date, adding, "It is as definitely the 'Seventh of March Speech' as Independence Day is the Fourth of July." The Supreme Court argument referred to was that in the Steamboat Case (Gibbons vs. Ogden), in 1824, and there is evidence and to spare that it was Webster's presentation which brought the decision. In many other cases he did more than any one else to shape the present national form of what is no longer a loose confederacy.

Mr. Fuess, in one of the most thorough-going biographies yet written in this country, shows his usual

"Ichabod" view, which was excusable in Whittier in 1850 but not easily pardonable in calmer 1930.

Before proceeding to the really important business of these two utterly dissimilar books, which is the unparalleled career of a great statesman, it is regrettably necessary to stop for a moment and attend to a side issue. Webster was in the public eye for forty years, and in that time malice, hatred, and above all, trashy gossip were busy with him. As example of the first, malice, we may instance James Parton; of the second, Theodore Parker and John Quincy Adams, and of the third, Ben Perley Poore. To them Mr. Adams lends a sometimes credulous ear, while Mr. Fuess examines them and the rest dispassionately.

Webster drank and occasionally got drunk, but he was not a drunkard. He was as frequently charged with sexual immorality as—with, let us say as some later public men have been, but on that point he was not guilty. He was accused of bribe-taking, notably by the malignant Parker, whose diatribe has strangely affected later pens. He never did take a bribe, never sold a conviction. He was loose and careless in money matters and indelicate in accepting favors. On two occasions at least, when he was leaving public life because he could not afford the money to stay in it, citizens who regarded his departure as a national calamity raised funds to pay for his support and keep him in it. This summary of the certain facts is enough for a not-so-some subject.

In 1787 the States were a loose confederacy of nations. The Con-



"Practical Illustration of Fugitive Slave Law." Webster Is the Figure on Hands and Knees.

Courtesy of Edwin D. Bayley. The Cartoons on This Page Are From "Daniel Webster," by Claude Moore Fuess.

Gettysburg and Appomattox was charted.

When that speech was made Webster was 48 years old. He was 68 when he again changed the goal of a nation. The Civil War broke out in 1861, but had it not been for Webster it would almost surely have begun in 1850; the South was ready and ripe, and so was a part of the North, but not all. The North was divided, the South as nearly unanimous as nations or sec-

take Fort Sumter to change that Northern indecision. In 1850 the disunion sentiment was in both the North and South, and General Scott, the commander of the army, said only, "How will this look in history?" That was in June, and in October he died. In the election in November, though dead, he received votes for the Presidency; he never had them in his life. Led by Alexander H. Stephens, his admirers in

Feb. 23 Stephens and Toombs had, says Mr. Fuess, "a stormy inter-

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Mr. Fuess, in one of the most thorough biographies yet written in this country, shows his usual nice sense of proportion, and the greatness of Webster's influence on today's United States in these and other instances does not escape the reader. This, though all the other phases of Webster's career are brought out with equal adequacy. It will escape the reader of Mr. Adams's dramatic human sketch. In general Mr. Adams shows a great deal of penetration and imagination, but in these crucial cases, the narrative climaxes of Webster's astounding career, he fails. A reader approaching Webster for the first time by way of Mr. Adams would get the idea that the *Stamboat Case* was an incident, that the Reply to Hayne was an extraordinary triumph, and that the Seventh-March Speech was a lamentable close to the career of an ex-Secretary of State. He takes of that speech, Whittier's

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In 1787 the States were a loose confederacy of nations. The Constitution lightened the bonds and made the Federal Government workable, but most of the men who created the Union regarded it as still a confederacy. So did the people; it could not possibly have been ratified if it had been supposed that the Union could not be broken at the will of a State. In the next forty years a national sentiment began to grow, stimulated chiefly by the speeches and legal arguments of Webster and by the presence in the Supreme Court of Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story. But it was still vague, and was suddenly crystallized on Jan. 27 and 28, 1850, by the Reply to Hayne. In the years before, in the arguments before the Supreme Court, a nation had been existing, and on those two days it was born. From that time onward the course of the years down to the final decision at



"Practical Illustration of Fugitive Slave Law." Webster is the Figure on Hands and Knees.

Courtesy of Edwin D. Blythe. The Cartoons on This Page Are From "Daniel Webster," by Claude Moore Fuess.

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When that speech was made Webster was 48 years old. He was 68 when he again changed the goal of a nation. The Civil War broke out in 1861, but had it not been for Webster it would almost surely have begun in 1850; the South was ready and ripe, and so was a part of the North, but not all. The North was divided, the South as nearly unanimous as nations or sections of nations ever are. War in 1850 would have been not sharply between the North and South, but would have been an aggressive war by the South and intestine in the North. By 1861 the North had grown more nearly into unity, though even then it took a volley against the American flag in Charleston Harbor to silence the Northern believers in the right of secession. The eleven years' breathing space which Webster's Seventh-March Speech gave the country had developed Northern sentiment to the reluctantly facing fight-point.

Even in 1861 a Northern ex-President of the United States was pretty safe in saying, as he did, that if President Buchanan attempted to coerce the seceding South blood would flow in Northern streets. It took Jefferson Davis's blunder in telling Beauregard to

take Fort Sumter to change that Northern indecision. In 1850 the dissolution sentiment was in both the North and South, and General Scott, the commander of the army, told General Sherman that the country was "on the eve of a terrible war." Alexander H. Stephens, a Union man and no hothead, was writing privately, "We have ultimately to submit or fight." On Feb. 23 Stephens and Toombs had said Mr. Fuess, "A stormy interview" with President Taylor and made him certain that secession was coming. Webster was convinced that without prompt action civil war would be "inevitable."

At this time Henry Clay, returning to the Senate in his seventy-third year, drew up the Compromise of 1850, by which each side was to yield and gain certain things. But tempers were white-hot, no one wanted to yield an inch, and if he introduced it there was no prospect that it would pass. He turned to the unfailing Webster and, says Mr. Fuess, "plodded through a snowstorm to Webster's house to ask his aid." That momentous interview was on Jan. 21, 1850. It lasted an hour, and out of it came Appomattox.

The Seventh-March Speech was the immediate result. "None other of our annals had an effect so mighty and striking," says Rhodes. Not only did it insure the passage of Clay's compromise in Congress but it appeared the rebellious South, and the half-drawn sword was again laid aside as it had been after Jackson's Nullification Proclamation in 1823. The fanatical element in the North raved, but the calmer majority rallied to Webster, and they were held in the leash of public opinion.

Webster wanted ardently all his life to be President, but his own course made the hope vain. He was too independent. He could not compromise his convictions for votes as Clay did in 1846, despite Clay's own flunkeyism, "I would rather be right than be President." In 1844 Clay began well, but ended by being neither, and he lost the election by it. But Webster was always throwing away the Presidency he coveted by refusing to please the vital supporters—in 1836 by rejecting John Mason, in 1844 by supporting President Tyler against his own Whig party, in 1852 by defying the radicals in his own North.

In the last-mentioned year, his chances, he thought, he could be nominated and was eager and hope-

ful until he received a telegram announcing the result of the strong third ballot: Scott 159, Fillmore 112, Webster 21. He read it and said only, "How will this look in history?"

That was in June, and in October he died. In the election in November, though dead, he received votes for the Presidency; he never had them in his life. Led by Alexander H. Stephens, his admirers in Georgia voted for the dead man; in Massachusetts he received 1,673 votes and elsewhere more. His total vote was about 100,000. It would have pleased him if he could have lived to know it.

Each of the two biographers has his own way of portraying the eminent figure, aside from Webster, who thronged those forty years. Mr. Adams's manner is that of the dramatist. He resorts much to the device he used so impressively in his novel "Reverly," when under the name of "Willie Markham" he delved into President Harding's mind and brought up what the President was thinking about and how he thought. He does it, however, too much in the same way as then, one is always fancying, as he reads what Webster thought, that he is reading what Harding thought.

Besides, though Mr. Adams is a good psychologist, he often makes Webster think as Webster was not at all likely to think. The other figures are portrayed in the novelist manner, the character-sketching manner; the picture of John Randolph is wonderfully vivid.

Mr. Fuess's method is wholly different. He demonstrates again, as he has done before, that a strong impression of a man's character can be made by restraint of touch. He does not seem to be painting portraits or sketching character at all, and yet after a few paragraphs about Jackson or John Quincy Adams there is a lifelike picture before your eyes. Mr. Adams sometimes overdraws his portraits, as he does in his picture of John Mangum, a man who once drank too much, was hardly ever sober enough to walk. Mr. Fuess's style is almost unexceptionably delicate, not unexceptionably, for he sets his own prejudice against Clay and Van Buren lead him to the verge of unreason. Van Buren thought always being "ready" in every little thing. But the beauty of Mr. Fuess's artistry is this, that it is so delicate and apparently unconscious that it does not seem like artistry.



"Capability and Availability." A Presidential Cartoon Drawn at the Time of the Whig Convention in the Year 1852.

I.

1. Bibliography of Bibliography.
 - a. The Encyclopedia Britiannica.
 - b. The Cyclopedia of American Biography.
 - c. Biographies.
2. Primary Literary Sources.
 - a. Writings and Speeches--edited by J. W. McIntyre
 - b. Daniel Webster's Private Correspondence--by his son Fletcher Webster.
3. Secondary Literary Sources.
 - a. Life of Daniel Webster--C. T. Curtis
 - b. Life of Daniel Webster--J.B. McMaster
 - c. The Works of Daniel Webster--Edward Everett
 - d. Daniel Webster--E.P. Wheeler
 - e. Daniel Webster--S.W. McCall
 - f. Daniel Webster and his Contemporaries--C.W. March
 - g. Speeches of Daniel Webster -Rev. B.F. Tefft
 - h. Daniel Webster--Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - i. Encyclopedias
4. Fiction.
 - a. A Kentucky Chronicle--Gray J. Thompson
 - b. The Patiences of John Morland--Mary Dillion
 - c. The Issue--George Morgan
 - d. The Purchase Price--Emerson
5. Object Sources.
 - A. Daniel Webster--J. B. McMasters

		80	
1789	Washington	90	
1797	Adams, J.	1800	<i>Geographical</i>
1801	Jefferson		
1809	Madison	10	
1817	Monroe	20	
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1829	Jackson	30	
1837	Van Buren	40	
1841	Harrison-Tyler		
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1849	Taylor-Fillmore	50	
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1857	Buchanan	60	
1861	Lincoln		
1865	Johnson		
1869	Grant	70	
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1881	Garfield-Arthur		
1885	Cleveland		
1889	Harrison	90	
1893	Cleveland		
1897	McKinley		
		1900	

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5. Object Sources.

- A. Daniel Webster--J. B. McMaster

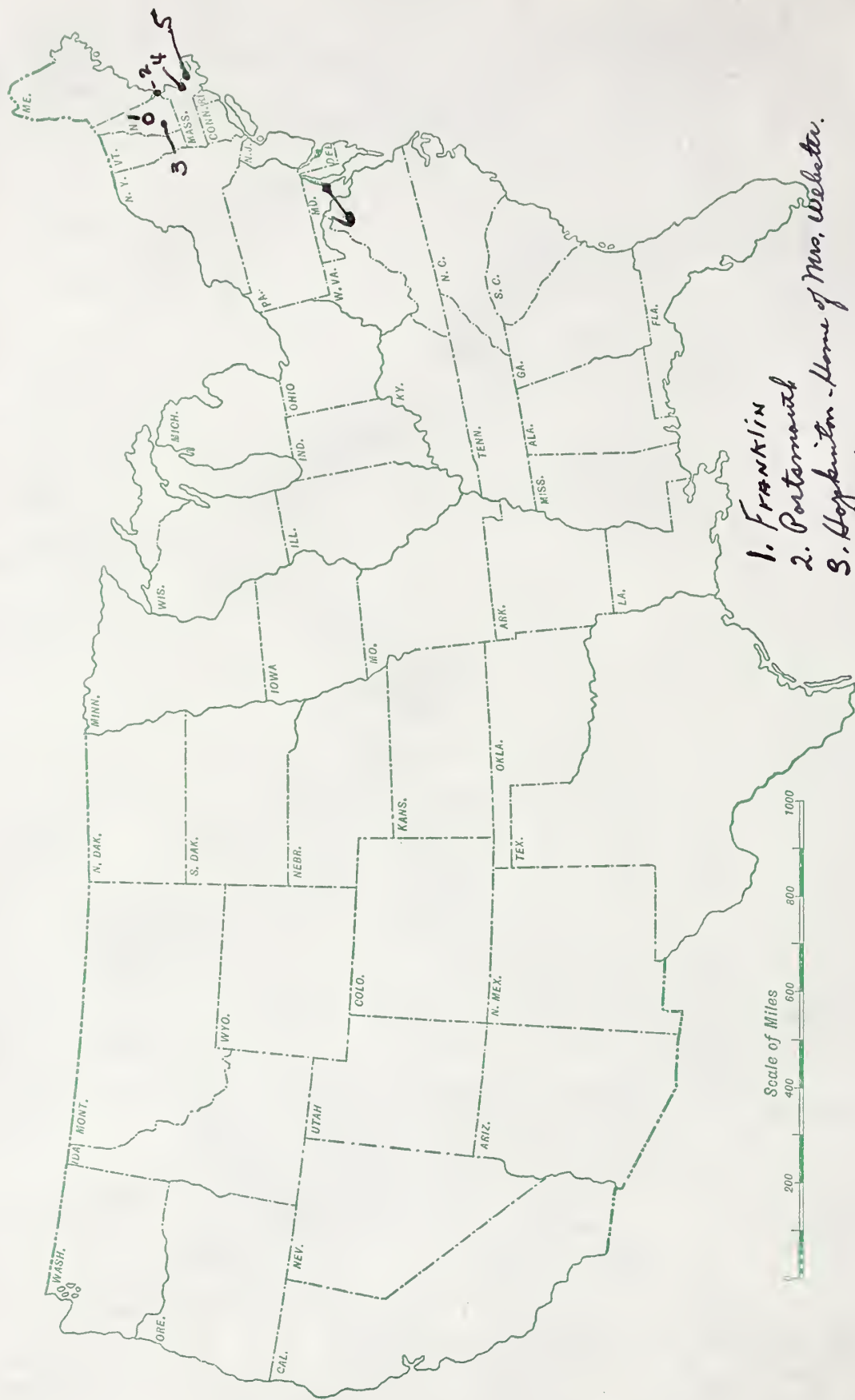
	80		Born in Salisbury New Hampshire-Jan. 18	
1789 Washington	90		Attended Exeter Academy--Studied under Dr. Benjamin Abbot Entered Dartmouth College Gave a Fourth of July oration at Hanover. His first real speech.	14 18 18
1797 Adams, J.	1800		Graduation from Dartmouth Taught school in Fryeburg, Me. Work in Boston and studied law at the same time. Admitted to the Bar. He married Miss Grace Fletcher of Hopkinton, N. H. Made a splendid speech at Portsmouth Elected to the House of Representatives. Made a great speech on the "Draft of 1814". He moved back to Boston. Retired to private life. The memorable Dartmouth College Case Played an important part in the Mass. Convention. Elected to Congress from the Boston District. Made famous "free-trade" speech on April 12. Elected to the U.S. Senate. Made a very notable speech on tariff. His famous Reply to Hayne. Gave his well known speech on "The Constitution not a Compact". He was nominated for Presidency by the State of Mass. Made his great speech at Bibles Garden. He visited England with his family. Campaign speeches for Harrison. Made Sec. of State by Harrison.	18 20 22 23 30 31 32 33 34 36 38 40 41 44 46 49 52 53 55 57
1801 Jefferson				
1809 Madison	10			
1817 Monroe	20			
1825 Adams, J. Q.				
1829 Jackson	30			
1837 Van Buren	40			
1841 Harrison-Tyler			Ashburton Treaty. A famous speech in Francueil Hall, Sept. 30. Resigned Sec. of State position. Reelected to the Senate. Speeches on the defense of the Ashburton Treaty. During the summer he travelled through the South. Sec. of State under Pres. Fillmore. His last great speech. Ran for President again, but was not nominated. Died Oct. 24.	58 59 60 61 62 64 67
1845 Polk				
1849 Taylor-Fillmore	50			
1853 Pierce				
1857 Buchanan	60			
1861 Lincoln				
1865 Johnson	70			
1869 Grant				
1877 Hayes	80			
1881 Garfield Arthur				
1885 Cleveland	90			
1889 Harrison				
1893 Cleveland				
1897 McKinley				

John Braver
American Statesman.



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Travels of Daniel Webster



1. Franklin
2. Portsmouth
3. Hopkinton - Home of Mrs. Webster.
4. Boston
5. Haverhill
6. Washington

John Brauer

American Statesman

Daniel Webster

(Summary of his life)

Daniel Webster was born on a small farm at Salisbury (New Franklin) in the state of New Hampshire. He was of feeble health when a child, and this threatened his life as far as active employment or work was concerned. He spent most of his youthful days roaming through the woods. He had a great liking for ~~the~~ hunting, and fishing, and other outdoor sports. Due to the lack of good health he was not made to take part in the work about farm, but was permitted to read or spent his time as he pleased. Daniel was the youngest of his family, so consequently he was his mother's pet. His mother knew how to handle Daniel without spoiling him.

His earliest teachings were done by his mother. She taught him the alphabet at an age so early, that he could never recollect the time when he could not read. Daniel's first reading material was the Bible. Before he was twelve, he had read extensively in history, in travels, and the the English Classics.

The first instructors that Daniel had were Thomas Chase and James Tappan. Later in life Daniel wrote James Tappan an exceedingly interesting letter. Daniel Webster's first job was that of setting ⁱⁿ Mr. Thomas W. Thompson's a lawyer, office whenever the lawyer was away. This was at the age of thirteen.

The matter of choice of institutions which Daniel was to attend simmered down to the Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, New

Hampshire, which was the best in New England. Webster was said to have accomplished as much there in nine months as an average young gentlemen would have accomplished in two years. When he left he had a thorough mastering of grammar, arithmetic, geography, and rhetoric.

The next winter after leaving Exeter he devoted to studying at home, and teaching a group of young people about his own age. A short time later Webster met Rev. Samuel Wood, and soon after became one of his pupils. Samuel Wood played a strong part in sending Daniel to Dartmouth later, by influencing Webster's father that Daniel should go to college.

The first appearance of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth was none too good after travelling all the way in the pouring rain, clothed in a home made blue suit which was far from being of fast colors. Nevertheless he reported in time to pass an examination with a very good grade.

Daniel was the best, the deepest grammarian of his college. It was during this time also that Webster obtained his taste for classic poetry. During the whole first two years, he devoted himself to much general reading and to composition. He read extensively not only on his lessons but on things pertaining to the outside world.

Webster graduated from Dartmouth in 1801 with the distinction of being the most remarkable man in college. On the Fourth of July in 1800, Webster was chosen to give the oration to the townspeople of Hanover. This was his first real speech and he gave it well. He spoke of the love of country, the grandeur of

American Nationality, and the necessity and nobility of the union of the states.

After leaving Dartmouth Webster began studying law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson of Salisbury, who was afterward U.S. Senator. Before this Webster had made up his mind to help his elder brother Ezekiel, to go through college, and for this purpose he soon found it necessary to earn money by teaching school, rather than studying law.

He secured a job and taught for several months at Freyeburg, Maine, and then he removed to Thompson law office again. In the July of 1804 he went to Boston in search of employment in some law office where he might complete his study. He received a job in Christopher Gore office where he might study and also work as a clerk.

In 1805 Daniel Webster was admitted to the bar, and soon after began his practice in Boscawen. He acquired a fairly good business in two years and turn it over to his brother. Webster then moved to Portsmouth where his reputation grew rapidly. Soon he was considered a worthy rival to Jeremiah Mason, who was one of the ablest lawyers this country have ever produced.

In June 1808 Webster married Miss Grace Fletcher of Hopkinton, N.H.

Webster's first important political paper was published that year. It was a criticism on the embargo. In 1812 in a speech before the Washington monument at Portsmouth, he gave a summary of his objections of the war just declared on England. He spoke on

behalf of the people of New England. Soon after this speech he was chosen as a delegate to a convention of people of Rockingham County, and composed the so-called "Rockingham Memorial" address to President Madison, which contained a formal protest against the war with Great Britain. In the following autumn he was elected to Congress, and upon taking his seat, he was selected to act on the committee of foreign relations. His first step in Congress was a series of resolutions which were aimed at the President.

His first great speech was Jan. 14, 1814 in opposition to the bill for encouraging enlistments to the war, and at the close of that year he opposed Secretary Monroe's measure for enforcing what was known as the "draft of 1814." Webster believed that the war was unnecessary and injurious to the country. This was probably due to his broad minded nationalism. During the rest of his term in Congress he opposed protective tariff, but at the same time supported Calhoun's bill for internal improvements, and by doing this put himself on record as a loose constructionist. One of his greatest service was his resolution of April 23, 1813, requiring that all payments to the National Treasury must be made in specie or its equivalent. This resolution, which Webster supported in a very powerful speech, was adopted the same day by a large majority.

In August, 1813 he moved to Boston and at the end of his term, retired for a while to private life. The reason for his retiring was because he needed money, and did so in the prospect of a great increase in his law practice. Upon his removal to Boston this prospective was soon realized in an income of about twenty thousand a year.

During his prosperous days as a lawyer he became engaged in the famous Dartmouth College Case. Webster's management of this case carried him far towards being elected to the head of the American bar association. It's ^{an} important event in the history of the United States. This case brought ^{out} Webster's powers as a Federalist. The Dartmouth case was the state opposing the College in securing in the management of the College, President Wheelock of Dartmouth declared that a fraud in the running of the College had taken place due to the powerful influence of the churches and Federalist party. Webster argued that the charter of Dartmouth College created a private corporation for administering a charity.

In the Massachusetts Convention of 1820 Webster played an important part. He advocated successfully the abolition of religious test for office holders. In the same year his oration on the landing of the Pilgrims was one of his noblest speeches.

In 1822 Webster was elected to Congress from the Boston district, for the second time he was chosen by an almost unanimous vote. When he took his seat in Congress, Henry Clay, who was then Speaker of the House, appointed him chairman of the judiciary committee. From this position he prepared and carried through the "Crimes Act," which was a complete remodelling of the criminal jurisprudence of the United States. This bill shows his ability as a constructive genius. In the year 1825, Webster composed a bill to increase the number of supreme court judges to ten, and for making ten Federal circuit courts. This bill passed the legislature but was lost in the Senate. He has two splendid speeches in this term in Congress one was on the revolution of Greece, and the

other on free trade. About this same time Webster ^{had} an independent position, due to the complete breaking down of the Federalist party.

In 1827 he was elected to the U.S. senate. There was at this time a bill known as the "tariff abominations". In April 1828 Daniel Webster made a memorable speech in which he completely abandoned the position he had held in 1824 and from this time forth he was naturally praised by his new allies. Some of other in his own party accused him of being unworthy and changing only because of political principles. Webster did not make a outward discussion as to why he change but rather concealed his motives. ^{Later} In 1828 he frankly admitted that the policy of protection to manufactures, but saw no other way out. Up until this time Webster had strictly been in favor with the constitution, now he changed to a loose constructionist.

In 1830 the year of the famous Webster-Hayne debate, Samuel Foote gave a speech on the sale of public land limiting them to those which were already on the market. On Jan. 19, 1830 Robt. Y. Hayne of South Carolina made an attack on the New England States accusing them of aiming by their protective policy to the increasing of their welfare at the expense of the rest of the Union. On the following day Webster delivered his first speech on Footes resolution, and also made it a reply to Hayne's accusations and answered them in a powerful manner. He ended his speech by saying "The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever"! This speech in reply to Hayne was one of the classics of American Oratory.

From 1830 to 1850 Webster remained almost uninterruptedly in the Senate. Webster supported firmly the United States Bank in the long war it made against President Jackson. He helped Harrison much in his campaign for elections in 1840 and by doing so receive Sec. of State at Harrison's death. Pres. Tyler kept Webster as Sec. of State. He helped to form a treaty with British minister Lord Ashburton.

Webster retired in 1843, only to return again in 1845, and continue in the Senate. Webster entered Pres. Fillmore's Cabinet as the Sec. of State and served the country well.

At the Whigs national convention at Baltimore in June 1852 Webster should have been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, but due to the influence of several men a military hero General Scott was nominated.

Webster broken hearted at the way the north had treated his speech on March 7th and deeply wounded by the conduct of the Whig leaders returned to his home in Northfield. There he made it known that he would vote for the democratic candidate because of his ill treatment he received. Webster died before the election. Like many other great leaders, he died despairing of the republic.

Henry Cabot Lodge said, "As long as the Union of these states endures, or hold a place in history will the name of Daniel Webster will be honored and remembered."

DANIEL WEBSTER'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Webster was a man of medium height~~he~~, very well proportioned. He was an outstanding figure in a crowd. Benton said. "He was a colossal figure on the political stage." Ticknor said, "He was a perfection of manly beauty and strength." Webster had an unusually large head, but his well proportioned bodily structure offset this without making any noticeable difference.

Sidney Smith once said. "He is a small cathedral in himself." Webster was a very liberal man; his heart was bigger than his pocketbook most of the time. He was frank cordial and during his relaxations he was very cheerful and jolly. Webster was very neat in his appearance. His style of delivering a speech was calm, slow, dignified and natural. When speaking he never raised his voice violently even when he spoke excitedly. He never, in speaking, seemed to be making any effort.

Webster was known to be cold to his enemies, and very cordial and congenial to his friends. He was a good neighbor, and a faithful husband. Webster was a hard worker. He was a very good story teller, and could make-up stories almost as well as he could tell them. His emotions were those of a superior being. He had a magnificent imagination of things and made good use of it.

never a day went by that Daniel Webster didn't sit down to read the Bible. He was a good Christian. Although Webster's morals were not those of some of our great men, his were not corrupt. He drank, but not habitually. One of his outstanding personal significance was his personal appearance. He was always noticed by people. His movements were those of a super^{ior} being.

In his personal significance, one can not help but relate what a kind father he was, and how faithful a husband. Many people accused Webster of using other people's money without paying it back; he did but he wasn't the type of man who deliberately cheated people out of their money. He just didn't realize the value of money.

4. Therein lay his power? - His power lay a great deal in his oratorical ability. Also in his power of logic and reasoning. Much of his power lay in his great sensibility. He was not a man of powerful intellectual ability ^{alone}, but a man of feeling. His power was also due to his reasoning ability, his memory, and imagination. Webster had a very great will power, and much determination; he was ambitious. Much of his power lay in his ability to influence people.

John Brauer,
American Statesmen,
February 20, 1938.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DANIEL WEBSTER

A. Why study him? - We study the life of Daniel Webster and other great men to find out in what way they influenced the country in their time. We study them to gain the personal satisfaction in knowing of their lives, and how they lived, also as to what influence they had on other men during their time and after. In studying Webster we find he influenced the country as much, if not more, than any other man in that time. Many times in studying men such as Webster one could apply some of his methods of success to his own life. Many study the lives of great men to find out the personal characteristics of a man.

1. For what lasting achievements? - Some achievements for which Daniel Webster is noted are his firm stand for nationalism and tariff regulations. He was one of the truest nationalists that ever lived. He defended America and its beliefs until his death. Practically every speech Webster gave brought out the grandeur of America, and the spirit of Union and Nationalism was held throughout his whole life. He will be remembered for his stand against war. He thought war was injurious to a country and disapproved of drafts such as that of 1814. He was a non-supporter of the tar-

iff until he knew America would have to have a tariff, then, he swung over and favored a tariff. Webster's oratorical achievements are of very great significance. He was a man who cultivated and trained himself to speak well, not having had any natural speaking ability when in his youth.

2. Why was he a great man? - One reason he was recognized as a great man in history was because he began from the bottom and closed his career as the most powerful single individual of modern times. He was great because of his leadership among the people. His opinion swayed thousands of people at one time. Whether he was in the office or out, his greatness was recognized the world over. Webster's mind was without parallel among living men. He was an extremely great intellectual power. He had a wonderful imagination. His reasoning faculties were without an equal; his arguments were composed of clean, compact, and solid reasoning. Webster was a broad and comprehensive minded man besides being strong and profound. No one could compete with him in an argument.

3. Personal significance. - His personal significance was his manner of influencing people. His religious side of life is very important,

[Handwritten signature]

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(If you use color in any of your charts, please use green for the periods of youth, red for maturity, blue for last periods. Ofcourse, if you wish to use more colors you may do so, but follow this scheme so far as practical for sake of uniformity.

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		80		
1789	Washington	90	19	
1797	Adams, J.	1800		
1801	Jefferson		11	
1809	Madison	10		
1817	Monroe	20		
1825	Adams, J. Q.			
1829	Jackson	30	40	
1837	Van Buren	40		
1841	Harrison-Tyler			
1845	Polk			
1849	Taylor-Fillmore	50		
1853	Pierce			
1857	Buchanan	60		
1861	Lincoln			
1865	Johnson			
1869	Grant	70		
1877	Hayes	80		
1881	Garfield-Arthur			
1885	Cleveland			
1889	Harrison	90		
1893	Cleveland			
1897	McKinley			
		1900		

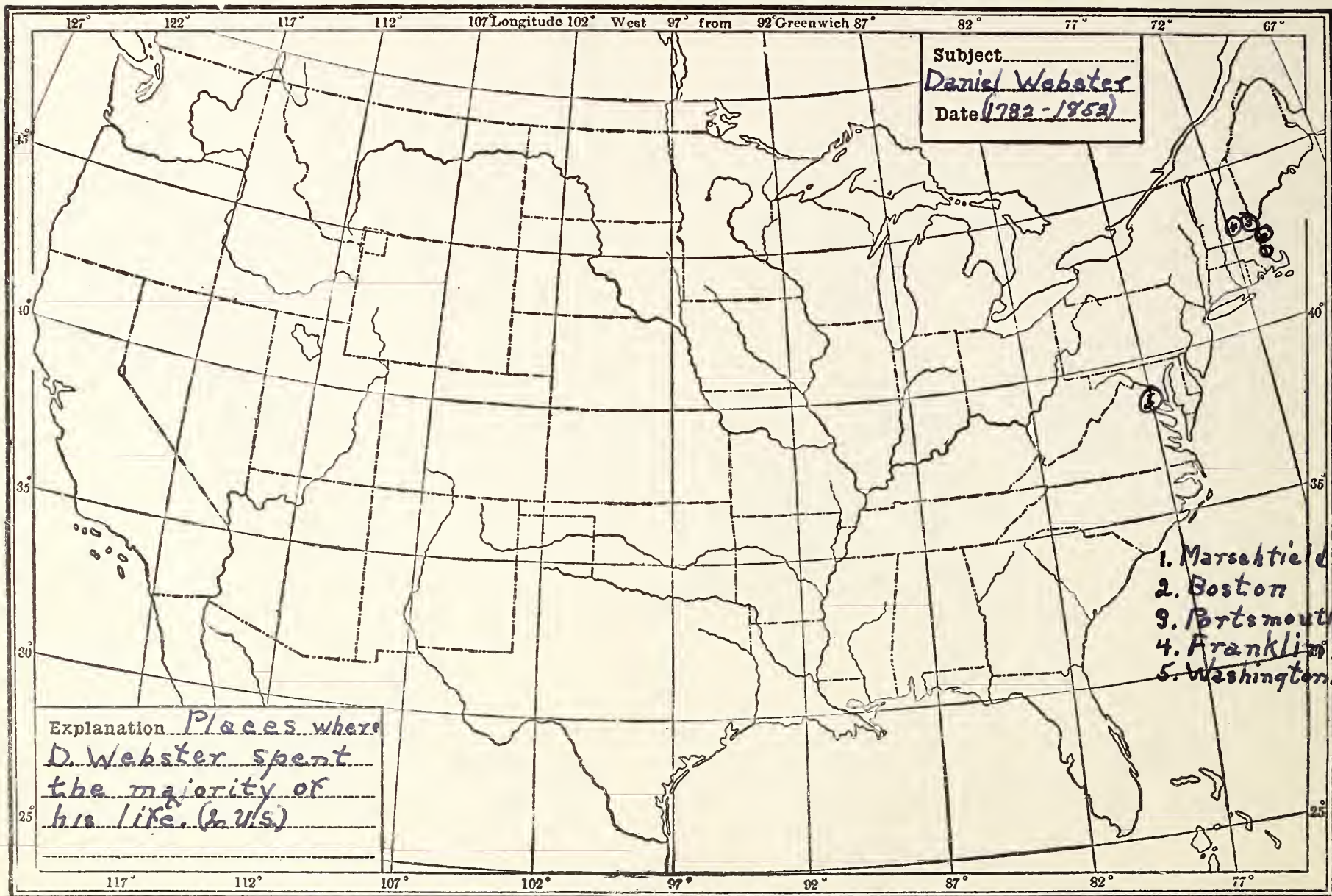
V Objective Sources

- A. McMaster's - Daniel Webster
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- C. Pictorial Histories

		89		Born at Salisbury (now Franklin) New Hampshire.	
1789	Washington	90	19	Attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, N.H. Studied with Rev. Samuel Wood Entered Dartmouth College in fall	14 15
1797	Adams, J.	1800			
1801	Jefferson		11	4th of July Speaker at Hanover. (His first public oration.) Graduated from Dartmouth College. Taught school in Fryeburg (Mass.) Academy. Moves to Boston with Brother. Studies Law. Admitted to the Bar. Married Grace Fletcher. Met life-long friend Jeremiah Mason. Moved to Portsmouth and became counsellor in Supreme Court. Beginning of political career.	18 19 20 22 23
1809	Madison	10		Elected to House of Rep in 13th Congress. Joined in friendship with Clay and Calhoun. Moved to Boston. Private Practice of law in Supreme Court of U.S. The famous Dartmouth College Case.-McCulloch vs. Maryland. Member of Committee to revise Const. of Mass. Also gave many orations Again elected to House of Rep.	30 31 32 33 34 35
1817	Monroe	29		Orations in Commemoration of 2nd & 3rd Pres. of U.S. Elected to the Senate. Wrote his Autobiography for friends. Made his famous reply to Hayne in Senate Chambers.	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48
1825	Adams, J. Q.		40	Nominated for Pres. of U.S. on Whig Party. (Defeated) Arguments in Senate against Sub-treasury Plan. Traveled in England with second wife and daughter. Sec. of State under Harrison and Tyler. Settled boundary dispute with England. Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Resigned as Sec. of State. Elected to Senate again. Speeches against slavery and for the pres- ervation of the Union. Opposed rise measures. Sec. of State under Fillmore Dies at home in Marshfield, Mass on Oct 24th.	53 56 57 59 60 61 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70
1829	Jackson	39			
1837	Van Buren	40			
1841	Harrison-Tyler				
1845	Polk				
1849	Taylor-Fillmore	50			
1853	Pierce				
1857	Buchanan	50			
1861	Lincoln				
1865	Johnson				
1869	Grant	70			
1877	Hayes	80			
1881	Garfield-Arthur				
1885	Cleveland				
1889	Harrison	90			
1893	Cleveland				
1897	McKinley				

By Karl E. Kretlow
Lawrence College

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NAME..Daniel Webster.....Dates 1782-1852.... Age at death 70

Famous as: Am. Statesman, lawyer and orator

Born at: Salisbury, N.H.....Date : Jan. 18th.....

Died at Marshfield, Mass..... Date : Oct. 24th.....

Father : Ebenezer Webster..... Mother:

Married (1). Grace Fletcher..1808.....(2). Caroline LeRoy..1829

Children

Children

Daniel Fletcher

Edward

Julia

Events of life: Graduated from Dartmouth 1801

Admitted to the Bar 1805

In House of Representatives 1813-16 1823-28

In Senate 1828-41 1845-50

Famous Reply to Hayne 1830

Nominated for President 1836 & 1848 (Defeated Both Times)

Secretary of State 1850

Connection with Lincoln :

Author of : Orations and Speeches etc.

Works edited by: Fletcher Webster

L.W. McIntyre

Concise Biography

"Never since the death of Wash. had there been in the U.S. such a universal expression of public sorrow and breavement.

Biographies by : J.B. McMaster

E.P. Wheeler

G.T. Curtus

Criticism of his writing on L.

Edward Everett

S.W. McCall

Norman Hapgood

He had convinced the maj. of the people that the government created by the constitution was not a league or confederacy but a Union, and had all the powers necessary to its maintenance and preservati. He established the freedom of commerce between the states and other policies essential to the integrity and permanence of the American Union. He was also one of the greatest orators this country has ever seen or heard."

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The Americana

DANIEL WEBSTER (A Short Summary of his Life.)

Daniel Webster, one of the greatest orators and statesmen the country has ever known, was born in Salisbury (now known as Franklin) New Hampshire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His father, Ebenezer Webster, served in the Revolutionary War both as an officer and as a soldier. Daniel had five brothers and sisters, as well as five half brothers. He was the youngest of the family and Ezekiel, the next before him, was the brother whom he loved most deeply.

In his childhood days, Daniel, was sickly and delicate, giving no promise of the vigorous and powerful frame which he attained in his manhood. Daniel was sent to the small schools of the community along with the other children. At times he had many miles to walk, and in winter was forced to board and room at one of the neighboring families. In 1796 his father placed him in Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N.H. He remained here nearly a year. After his short stay at the Academy, he was sent to study with the Rev. Samuel Wood, a minister who also had several students under him. Rev. Wood prepared him for college and in the fall of 1797 he entered Dartmouth College. Daniel liked to study about everything but what his class subjects were about and often got into many difficulties over this. However he managed to become one of the honor students, and excelled his class in debate and declamation. In August 1801 Webster was one of the graduating students of the college.

Daniel then returned home where he took up the study of law, and helped his father in supporting the family. But this arraignment was not satisfactory and he was forced to leave home in search of a steady job with which he could send his brother thru school and also help support the family. He taught school ^{for} ~~xx~~ some time and studied his law along with his other numerous duties. After a year in working with his brother he was admitted to the Bar. This

was in 1805. He then returned to his native state and opened up an office in Boscawen, where he stayed for two and a half years. His contact with Jeremiah Mason, gave him a chance to be admitted to the Bar as a counsellor of the Superior Court. Mason was the most able lawyer in New England and their friendship lasted until 1848, when Mason died.

Daniel Webster was a Federalist, following his father in this point. His chief teachers and models being Washington, Marshall and Hamilton. He moved with the entire party and his doctrines throughout his whole life reflexed on this early beginning. In 1813 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and placed among such men as Clay and Calhoun; he quickly took rank with the ablest. His seat in the House was filled in 1817 and he again took up private practice in Boston. One of his greatest cases during this time was the famous Dartmouth College case. This set the seal to his past fame and he became one of the greatest lawyers in the country, as well as a great statesman. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate and he remained there until 1841.

It was during this time in the Senate that ^{he} made his famous reply to Hayne. The Senate Chamber was filled to capacity and no one was left in the House Chambers, for it was known before hand that Webster was to speak. This speech, in itself, marked the beginning of a new era in the political education of the American people. It was, in short, the greatest of all great speeches ever given in the Senate.

President Jackson and Congress had many heated fights over matters of finance and the constitutional rights. Webster entered into all of these contests and upheld the Constitution and the rights of the American people.

It was about this time that Webster began to be talked of for the office of President, and ~~aff~~ from this time on it became his ambition to attain this office. He failed in his two attempts at this office and became very despondent over the results, for he felt that he was fully qualified for the office and that it should come as a natural order after the results he had already gained.

In 1841 when Harrison became President Daniel Webster was taken into his cabinet as Secretary of State. Soon after this Harrison died and Tyler took office. After a controversy over the chartering of a new Nation Bank all of Tyler's cabinet reigned but Webster. His party criticized him for this, but he thought that he could do more for the general welfare if he remained. He finished out his term in this office.

His ~~g~~reatest service to his country was during the last few years of his life, when he worked over the question of slavery and the Union. The compromise measures which were passed during this time (about 1850) were largely due to his work. He hated slavery, but saw that the Union must be preserved above all, and it was for this that he worked.

During Fillmore's term as president, Webster was again Sec. of State. He was in this office when he died. His death occurred at his home in Marshfield, Mass. on the 24th on Oct. in 1852.

Daniel Webster the man.

"Webster's vast power of intellect is admitted by all; but it is not so generally known that he was as sweet as he was powerful, and nowhere more powerful than in his sweetness. When thoroughly aroused in public speech there was something terrible about him - - his big, dark, burning eyes seemed to bore a man through and through; but in his social hours, when his massive brow and features were lighted with a characteristic smile, it was like a gleam of Paradise; no person who once saw that full-souled smile of his could ever forget it. In the presence of ladies, especially, his great powers seemed to robe themselves spontaneously in beauty, and his attentions were so delicate and so respectful that they could not but be charmed.

Notwithstanding that Webster's abilities as a financier were great, his own private finances were often much embarrassed. He was by nature free, generous, and magnificent in his disposition. His vast reputation, the dignity and elegance of his manners, the engaging suavity and affability of his conversation, - - in a word, the powerful magnetism of the man, - - drew a great deal of high company around him, and necessarily made his expenses high. His wealthy admirers often tided over his financial straits. To his credit, however, it is to be said that he never sullied his great fame or enriched others by political jobbery.

"He was probably," says Geo. S. Hillard, "the greatest and grandest looking man of his time. His face was very striking, both in form and color. The eyebrow, the eye and the dark and deep socket in which it glowed were full of power. His smile was beaming, warming, fascinating, lighting up his whole face like a sudden sunrise. His voice was deep, rich and strong, filling the largest space without effort. and when under excitement rising and swelling into a violence

of sound like the roar of a tempest!"

From the life of Daniel Webster by
Rev. H.N. Hudson, LL.D.

- - - - -

"His personal appearance contributed in no small degree to his fame. It could never be forgotten by one who had seen him, and, being readily caught by artists, was familiar to thousands who never saw him. His person was imposing, of commanding height and well proportioned: His head of great size; his eye deep-seated and lustrous. His complexion was dark, and his hair raven black. He retained to a great extent the habits of his boyhood: went to bed and rose early, and despatched the business of the day as much as possible in the morning hours. He was extremely fond of field sports, and was a remarkably good shot, and a keen fisherman." Edw. Everett

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. For what achievements is he noted.

- a. Webster-Asburton Treaty.
- b. Compromise measures.
- c. Cases of Supreme Law.
- d. Orations
- e.

2. Why was he great.

"The universal expression of respect and admiration at the time

of Webster's death showed that he had retained the confidence of his people. It is not too much to say that the convictions of the justice that carried the north thru the Civil War was largely due to the arguments of Webster. He had convinced the majority of the people that the government created by the constitution was not a league or confederacy, but a Union, and had all the powers necessary to its maintenance and preservation. He had convinced the Supreme Court, and established the principle in American jurisprudence, that whenever a power is granted by a Constitution, everything that is fairly and reasonably involved in the exercise of that power is also granted. He established the freedom of the instrumentalities of the national government from adverse legislation by the states; freedom of commerce between the different states; the right of Congress to regulate the entire passenger traffic thru and from the U.S., and the sacredness of public franchises from legislative assault. The establishment of these principles was essential to the integrity and permanence of the American Union." -Everett Wheeler

"The key to his whole political course is the belief that, when the Union is dissolved, the internal peace, the vigorous growth and the prosperity of the States, and the welfare of their inhabitants, are blighted forever, and that, while the ~~welfare of their inhabitants~~, ~~xxx kixx~~ Union endures, all else of trial and calamity which can befall a nation may be remedied or borne."

"Mr Webster has at all times fully aware of the evils of anarchy, discord, and civil war at home, and of utter national insignificance abroad, from which the formation of the Union saved us."

3. Wherein lay his power.

Webster's great power lay in several factors which are worth noting at this time. Above all was his oratorical power. Others were; his clear thinking, his great knowledge of all affairs, his personal goodness, his ambition, and steady drive.

4. Personal significance.

Daniel Webster

Bibliography for a Study of the Life of Daniel Webster.

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IV Fiction See Baker: -

V Objective Sources:

1. His birthplace at Salisbury, N. H.

McMaster has two pictures

13 Pictures in Benson

Magazine material.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

	STATE	CITY TOWN	DATE	EVENTS	AGE
WASHINGTON	N. H.	SALISBURY		1782 - BORN AT SALISBURY, N.H.	
		EXETER		'82-'96 - ELEMENTARY SCHOOLING AT HOME	
J. ADAMS		HANOVER		1896 - EXETER ACADEMY FOR A YEAR. 1897 - AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE 4 yrs. 1801 - GRADUATES FROM DARTMOUTH	
1800				1800 4th July Oration*	
JEFFERSON	N. H.	SALISBURY	1801	1802 - PRACTICES LAW AT SALISBURY	19
MADISON	MASS.	BOSTON		1804 - ENTERS OFFICE OF C. GORE. 1805 BAR	
				1807 - FATHER DIES.	
MONROE		PORTSMOUTH		1807 - STARTS PRACTICE AT PORTSMOUTH	
		BOSTON		1808 - MARRIED GRACE FLETCHER.	
J. Q. ADAMS				1813 - BEGINS SUPREME COURT PRACTICE 1813 CONG.	
				1815 - FAME AS AN ORATOR, ESTABLISHED. 1817	
	MASS.		1823	* 1820 200th Anniv. of Pilgrimage Speech	41
JACKSON		BOSTON		1823 - ELECTED REP. TO CONGRESS. 1823 CONG.	
				1825 - * FAMOUS BUNKER HILL ADDRESS. 1827	
				1827 - ELECTED SENATOR. 1827	
		WASHINGTON		1828 - WIFE DIES	
				1829 - MARRIES CATHERINE LE ROY. Senate	
				1830 * FAMOUS WEBSTER-HAYNE DEBATE.	
				1831 - PURCHASES ESTATE AT MARSH FIELD	
				1839 - EUROPE FOR SIX MONTHS.	
		MARSHFIELD		1841 - SEC. OF STATE UNDER HARRISON. 1841-1841 1843	
				1842 - WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY.	
				* 1843 Bunker Hill Oration	
				1845 - AGAIN IN SENATE	
				1850 - * 7th of MARCH SPEECH	1850
				- SEC. OF STATE	
			1852	1852 - DIES FROM CATARRH.	70

NAME Length of life Born Jan. 18, 1782 at Salisbury, N. H.
Died Oct. 24, 1852 at Marshfield, Mass.

LINEAGE AND ANCESTRY

- Family of Scottish origin
- Thomas Webster, first to settle in America, 1636, at Hampton, N. H.

Father Ebenezer Webster Mother Abigail Eastman Brothers sisters

PERSONAL APPEARANCE IN MATURE YEARS

Height Weight Hair Eyes
- tall Underweight (black) Large & piercing

General Physique
- commanding height
- well-proportioned.

EARLY YOUTH

Home Training at Salisbury N. H.

EDUCATION

Elementary
Country School

Secondary
Exeter Academy

College and University
Dartmouth College

MARRIAGE

Date

Age

Name of wife

Children Living Descendants

Grace Fletcher
Caroline Le Roy

5

HABITS

Alcohol

Tobacco

Sports

Accomplishments

Yes

Snuff.

Fishing
Hunting

Raiser of fine cattle.

RELIGION

Church Member

LIFE SERVICE

Public Offices

Other Occupations

Authorship

Senator

Sec. of State

Representative

Lawyer of note

Author of many political pamphlets.

FRIENDS AND ADVISORS

Christopher Gore.

Henry Clay.

Edw. Everett

Kent

Jeremiah Mason

John Marshall

Choate

Story.

DEATH

Date

Cause

Place Place of burial

Tomb

1852

Catarh

Marshfield, Mass.

same.

NOTABLE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

HISTORY OF LIFE

Autobiography

Biographies

Lodge
Everett.

Curtis
Fisher

PICTURES

Portraits

Birthplace

Homes

Monuments

Marshfield

DEGREES

SOCIETIES

ORDERS

DECORATIONS

ETC.

The Significance of Daniel Webster.

I From a historical standpoint:-

Daniel Webster as an individual wielded more power than any other man in history of the United States who did not occupy the Presidency. For twenty-five years of his public life, his judgment deliberately uttered upon a point of litigation, or of legislation, is almost as good as law. As a Secretary of State during two of the most critical periods in the nation's history, he is among the foremost; not more than a handful having brought to the post anything like his abilities as a statesman or as a man of mind. The settlement of the Maine boundary dispute by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842 disposed of one of the most troublesome problems in our early history; it had remained unsolved until Webster became Secretary of State. The influence he wielded as a member of the legislature has rarely if ever been equalled. There can be little doubt but that for Webster and his magnificent, powerful oratory, as evidenced by his "Reply to Hayne" and his "7th of March Speech", the Civil War would have come much sooner than it did with a result which might have been far different than it actually was.

II From a Personal Standpoint:-

Webster is probably more significant in the field of oratory than in any other; he is regarded, and rightfully so, as the greatest orator in the history of America, and certainly must be considered if one were to choose the greatest orator of all times. He had everything that goes to make a great orator, impressiveness of stature and appearance, a voice of singular beauty and power with the tone and compass of an organ, and within was a massive and powerful intellect, not creative or ingenious, but with a wonderful vigor of grasp, capacious, penetrating, far-reaching.

As a lawyer, and more especially in the field of constitutional law, none in our history have surpassed him. Marshall, Choate, Kent, Story, and Brandeis may be his equal but they were not more brilliant in thought and

basic reasoning, and if anything less capable of presenting their argument in a clear and concise manner.

As a statesman, and not a politician, he is likewise unsurpassed. As a party man he was never entirely popular, never even attaining a presidential nomination, but as a statesman the people recognized him as being first. It cannot be said that he was original in the sense that he originated new doctrines but a defender of our union he was foremost. Regardless of which party his argument seemed to help, if he helped in any way to aid the security of our government he unhesitatingly spoke in that direction.

In his family life, there is found equal opportunity for admiration and equal impressiveness. His marital and family relations were beautiful, peaceful, and felicitous. He loved privacy but had little of it; however what he did have is no less inspiring than his public service.

Personal Achievements of Webster.

Foremost among the lasting achievements of Jefferson must be listed his contribution to the American U. S. Constitution. He was the outstanding constitutional lawyer of his day and throughout his long practice before the Supreme Court he had the satisfaction of seeing his arguments accepted by the court and incorporated in its opinions. This fact seems to minimize somewhat John Marshall's claim to fame as the greatest constitutional authority ever produced. Webster was equally as great. In the famous cases, the Dartmouth College Case and Gibbons vs. Ogden, the justices were notably influenced by his presentation and framed their ruling to conform to his argument; in ever so many other cases Webster's argument became precedent as far as law is concerned and after all it is the interpretation of law and not the law itself which guides human action.

Webster, as a writer, has furnished us with a specimen of the best style of English composition. Tefft's says "he was as able, perhaps, as any man that ever wrote it." His essays on gov't are literary masterpieces, simply correct, grand, powerful.

His gift to oratory, I think, can also be classed as a lasting achievement. His simple, direct style free from ornamentation or flowery phrases has long since become a model for those who will become orators. His opening phrases are still repeated and only last year I heard his introduction to the Webster-Hayne debate used by a Lawrence debator against Cornell College.

DANIEL WEBSTER

Urban C. Remmel.



Daniel Webster

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{ prejudiced
detailed
Tieft. H's Teacher

McMaster, J. B.

Life of Daniel Webster

Benson, A. L.

Daniel Webster

IV. Fiction

V. Objective

Home at Marshfield, Mass.

Birthplace destroyed.

Life -

I. Period of Preparation -

1. Born in Salisbury, N. H. 1782.
 - a. first 14 yrs. spent at home.
 - b. elementary school.
2. 1796. entered Exeter academy.
3. 1797 " Dartmouth
4. 1801. graduated at age of 19.
 - a. Fame as speaker began in Dartmouth; but speeches had not the finish of later ones.

II. Preliminary Practice at Law -

1. Practice of law began in Salisbury 1802.
2. Entered law office of Christopher Gore in Boston
3. Father died 1807; Daniel opened office at Boscoron.
4. Moved to Portsmouth same year.
5. 1808 married Grace Fletcher
6. Began meeting great lawyers.
7. 1813 began Supreme Court practice
8. Fame as orator established.

III. Period of Public Life -

1. 1823 - elected from Boston district to Congress.
 - a. first speech brought greatness
 - b. reelected with great plurality
2. 1827 elected Senator
3. 1828 - first wife died.
4. 1829 - Mr. Hathorn Le Roy - young widow
5. 1830. Webster-Hayne debate
 - a. brilliant reply to Hayne

6. 1831. good fortune; purchased estate at Marshfield.
7. In Congress all this time.
8. 1839. went to Europe for 6 months.
9. 1841. chosen from Senate to be Sec. of State under Harrison.
 - a. 'as great a Sec. as any before 1854.
 - b. settled Maine boundary.
10. Resigned position when Tyler became president.
11. 1845. in Senate again; held place until 1850 when chosen Sec. of State again.
12. 1850. famous 7th of March speech.
 - a. speech on Mr. Comp. beat him out of presidency.
 - b. Sec. of State again.
13. 1852. Died.
 - a. from catarrh

I.

Lineage

1. Family probably of Scottish origin.
2. 1636 - Thomas Webster came to America
 - a. Plymouth stock
3. Ebenezer Webster - father of Daniel
Abigail Eastman - mother of "
 - a. large family

II

Personal Appearance etc.

1. When young was a frail child; so was sent to school instead of working on farm.
2. Coal black hair, large, piercing eyes, large head.
3. Habits -
 - a. used alcohol and snuff
 - b. favorite sports - fishing & hunting
4. Accomplishments
 - a. breeder of fine cattle
 - b. orator
5. Offices -
 - a. Representative
 - b. Senator
 - c. Sec. of State.
6. Friends -
 - a. Christopher Gore
 - b. Henry Clay
 - c. Edward Everett

Joseph Story
Thomas Kenton

Significance

1. "Thebster wielded more power than any individual who did not occupy the place of president" Tefft.
2. Thebster - Ashburton treaty 1842.
3. Influential in legislature + Senate
 - a. Delayed Civil War at least 20 years.
4. Compared with Marshall in brilliance as constitutional lawyer.
 - a. Cases -
 - Dartmouth College
 - Gibbons vs. Ogden
 - b. Marshall used Thebster's argument to give decision.
5. As orator -
 - a. foremost American orator.
 - (1. Foremost orators of all time -
 - Demosthenes
 - Cicero
 - Burke
 - Thebster
6. As statesman -
 - a. argued for strength of union.
 - b. loved privacy - had little.
 - c. handled money -
 - (1. earned much
 - (2. gave away freely
 - (3. took donations from friends
 - (4. forgot to pay back
 - (5. let friends pay his debts.
 - d. sacrificed family for himself.

Literary Adaptation -

1. Fond of reading; liked classics.
2. Loved to play; enjoyed out door things.
3. Life spent in Mass. & Washington.

